

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XXXVII No. 5575.

號七廿月五一年八百八十一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1881.

日十二月四年己辛

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

We have authorized Mr. LEOFOLD FLEMMING to sign our Firm at Foochow, per Procurator, from this date.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

NOTICE.

M. R. HERMANN OTTE has been authorized to sign our Firm per Procurator.

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, Canton, May 18, 1881.

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Auctions.



PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have been instructed by the COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF ORDANCE, China, to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 30th day of May, 1881, at 11 a.m., at Her Majesty's Ordnance Stores, Queen's Road East.—

The following

G O V E R N M E N T S T O R E S.—

R E C O G N I Z E D by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

C A P I T A L FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.

R E S E R V E F U N D.....£200,000.

H E A D O F F I C E—14, RUE BEBOIRE,
P A R I S.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th of March, 1848.)

R E C O G N I Z E D by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

C A P I T A L FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.

R E S E R V E F U N D.....£200,000.

H E A D O F F I C E—14, RUE BEBOIRE,
P A R I S.

A G E N C I E S and B R A N C H E S at:

L O N D O N, B O U R B O N, S A N F R A N C I S C O, M A R S H I L L S, B O M B A Y, H O N G K O G, L Y O N, N A N T E S, S H A N G H A I, F O O C H O W, M I L B U R N E, and S Y D N E Y.

L O N D O N B A N K E R S:

T H E B A N K O F E N G L A N D.

T H E U N I O N B A N K O F L O N D O N.

M E S S E S C. J. H A M B R O & S O N.

T H E H o n g k o n g A g e n c y receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWELLIN,
Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

O R I E N T A L B A N K C O R P O R A T I O N.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

P A I D - U P C A P I T A L.....£1,500,000.

R A T E S O F I N T E R E S T ALLOWED ON D E P O S I T S.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.

" 6 " 4% "

" 12 " 5% "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

H O N G K O G & S H A N G H A I B A N K I N G C O R P O R A T I O N.

P A I D - U P C A P I T A L.....£5,000,000 Dollars.

R E S E R V E F U N D.....£1,800,000 Dollars.

C O U N T O F D I R E C T O R E S.

Chairman—A. McIver, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALYMELE, Esq.

E. R. BELMUS, Esq. F. B. JOHNSON, Esq.

H. D. O. FORBES, W. H. REINERS, Esq.

F. D. SASSON, Esq. H. H. HOFFMUS, Esq.

W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

C H I E F M A N A G E R.

Thomas Jackson, Esq.

Manager—Ewen Cameron, Esq.

L O N D O N B A N K E R S—London and County Bank.

H O N G K O G.

I N T E R E S T ALLOWED.

O N Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

L O C A L B I L L S D I S C O U N T E D.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, April 19, 1881.

M A N C H E S T E R F I R E I N S U R A N C E C O M P A N Y O F M A N C H E S T E R A N D L O N D O N.

E S T A B L I S H E D 1824.

Capital of the Company £21,000,000 Sterling

Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000.

Annual Income £250,000.

T H E Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates.

H O L L I D A Y, W I S E & C O.

Hongkong, October 15, 1880.

N O W R E A D Y.

A C O M P L E T E R E P R I N T, in Pamphlet

F O R M, of the proceedings in the RECENT CASE of

E. G I N A V. P I T M A N,

containing the whole of the Proceedings at the Police Court, full report of the trial in Criminal Sessions, with connected Correspondence and comments of the Press.

T o which is now added a Report of the Case of

P I T M A N V. K E S W I C K

AND OTHERS.

Price per Copy, 50 Cents.

Orders are now being booked.

C h i a n M a l l O f f i c e.

Hongkong, April 13, 1881.

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N O W R E A D Y.

A C O M P L E T E R E P R I N T, in Pamphlet

F O R M, of the proceedings in the RECENT CASE of

E. B. J O R E V,

N a u l S t o r k e p e r.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

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N O W R E A D Y.

A C O M P L E T E R E P R I N T, in Pamphlet

F O R M, of the proceedings in the RECENT CASE of

H. M. A. N a u l Y a r d,

Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

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Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 5575.—MAY 27, 1881.]

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
Recently arrived Mail and
other Steamships.

**AMERICAN AND ENGLISH
GROCERIES,**
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY
MAIL.

Eastern and California CHEESE.

Boneless CODFISH.

Prime HAMS and BACON.

Russian CAVIARE.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH, and APPLE BUTTER.

Pickled OX-TONGUES.

Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.

Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.

Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2 lb cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY Original Frames.

Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.

Lunch TONGUE.

Assorted American SYRUPS, for Summer Drinks.

McCarty's Sugar LEMONADE.

Clam CHOWDER.

Codfish BALLS.

Green TURTLE in 2 lb cans.

**CALIFORNIA
CRACKER.**
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb tins, and loose.

Alphabetical BISCUITS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

CORNMEAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

RYE MEAL.

NEW BOOKS.—

3,000 Numbers "FRANKLIN'S SQUARE" and "SEASIDE" LIBRARIES, including

McCarthy's "HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES," "ENDYMION," and other recent Publications,

from 15 cents to 25 cents each.

WILLIAMS'S "MIDDLE KINGDOM."

GRIFFIN'S "MIKADO'S EMPIRE."

"PARTISAN LIFE WITH MOSBY."

"WEARING THE GREY."

BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

MOTLEY'S DUTCH REPUBLIC.

JOHN OF BARNWELDT.

UNITED NETHERLANDS.

"THE HARP OF A THOUSAND STRINGS."

HAMPER'S HALF HOUR SERIES.

FRENCH NOVELS.

Medical WORKS.

School BOOKS.

Presentation BOOKS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

ALBUMS of Music, with Words.

ALBUMS of Pianoforte Pieces.

Sheet MUSIC.

Photo. ALBUMS, Etc., Etc.

STATIONERY,—

For LADIES, and OFFICE USE.

OFFICE REQUISITES of every description.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

CIGARS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND

AERATED WATERS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

and

JOHN MOIR & SON'S

FAIRHOUSE STORES.

TESSONEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.

SAVOURY PATE.

GAME PATE.

PORK PATE.

OX PALATES.

HUNG (Hambo') BEEF.

TRIPPE.

FRUITS for Ice.

SHERBET.

COCOA-TINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

Eps' COCOA.

ROBINSON'S GEORGIA.

ROBINSON'S GELATINE.

Russia OX-TONGUES.

French PLUMS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

SARDINES.

Ham TONGUE and

Chicken SAUSAGE.

ASPARAGUS.

MACCARONI.

VERMICELLI.

SAUSAGES.

MEATS.

SOUPS, &c., &c.

SHIPCHANDLERY of every Description.

RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly executed.

Hongkong, May 20, 1881.

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE VIA.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE S.S. GAEL will be despatched from San Francisco via Yokohama, on MONDAY, 30th May, 1881, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan ports.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. of the 29th May.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

A REDUCTION of 25% made on all Return Passage Orders issued.

Agents invited to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, Jr., Agent.

Hongkong, May 17, 1881.

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NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSSELLS;

ALSO, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1881, at Noon, the Company's S.S. PEI HO, Commandant PASQUALINI, with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPEECE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 1st of June, 1881. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, May 20, 1881.

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Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely-printed matter.

Price 10m.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The First, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances against FIRE at Current Rates.

MEYER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo

are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for signature, and take immediate delivery. Their Cargo has been landed and stored at their port of destination.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Fransady.

D.M. (in diamond), No. 1/30—30 cases Ver-

35 mouth, Order, from Marseilles.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, May 27, 1881.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 27, Rose M., British barque, 366, D.

Black, Newchapel, May 8, Beans.—EDWARD

SCHELLMASS & CO.

May 27, 5.50 a.m., Carisbrooke, British

steamer, 900, H. Wharton, Singapore May

20, 5 p.m., General.—BUN HIN CHAN.

May 27, Chilton, British steamer, 716,

Humphries, Chinkiang May 21, Rice—

CHIN.

May 27, Ping-ou, American steamer, 575,

A. McCalpin, Haiphong May 23 Pakhoi

24, Hoilow 26, and Macao 27, Geeral—

Russell & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant

THE CHINA MAIL.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next AMERICAN MAIL may be expected to arrive here by the O. & O. steamer "Oceanic" on the 1st June.

ORDER OF SERVICE AT THE UNION CHURCH—MAY 29TH.

Hymn 190, Tune, page 103; Hymn 261, Tune, page 117; Psalm 121, Tune, page 167; Hymn 311, Tune, page 142; Hymn 449, Tune, page 199.

The O. & O. steamer "Gætic" came out from Dock this morning.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the S. S. "Glenam" is to leave Singapore for this port to-morrow, the 28th instant.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the steamship "Moray" is to leave Singapore for this port to-morrow, the 28th instant.

The English mail steamer which arrived here yesterday brought £44,500 for Hongkong in Mexican dollars, and takes on to Shanghai £8,600 in the same shape.

The steamship "Priam," from Shanghai for London (general), arrived at Gibraltar on the 15th April, expressly to get propeller examined by diver, as there is something wrong with it.

We are glad to learn that His Majesty the King of Portugal has created Mr A. G. Romano a knight commander of the order of Our Lady of Conception in recognition of his services here as Consul General.

The local agents of the C. M. S. N. Co. have received a telegram to-day (27th), announcing that their steamer the "Hau Kuang," one of the best if not the best of their fleet, has run upon a rock outside Chefoo. All lives are saved. The "Hau Kuang," it is known, was on the run from Shanghai to Chefoo. No further particulars are yet to hand.

We are requested by the Superintendent of the Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Company, Limited, to state that the Saigon-Singapore cable will be cut again for a few hours to-morrow, to effect repairs. It will be notified immediately communication is stopped, when all telegrams that have not gone on will be returned to the senders. There will be no delay meanwhile.

We were in error in placing the H. C. Orsted among the departures yesterday; she went to dock at Sam-yu-pu, and her leaving the harbour had deceived the boatmen and the compiler of our Shipping list. We learn that the steamer left this Port on Sunday afternoon, to do some cable work on the Hongkong-Anoy section. In the evening about 36 miles from Hongkong a cylinder cover burst, and the steamer had to return, partly under sail. The damage is not very extensive, but it will take some five or six days to get the ship ready for use again.

It will be remembered that we allowed some ten or twelve days ago to a rumour that had been prevalent here to the effect that the Detached Squadron had reached Singapore, and might be expected to arrive here in a week. We believe some such telegram was received, but were unable to trace it to a satisfactory source at the time. We now read that the Russian cruiser "Vesnuk," which arrived at Singapore on 17th inst., from Kronstadt via the Cape, brought on to that port the news that "the Flying Squadron under Admiral Earl Carl Williams, with the "Bacchante," having the Prince of Wales' two eldest sons on board; Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, may be expected here any moment, as the Squadron had left the Cape before the telegram directing it to proceed to Melbourne had arrived." In all probability it was on this foundation that some unofficial telegram was forwarded from the Straits to this Colony. The information, however, must have been strangely erroneous, for we find in the "Straits Times" of the following day, a disclaimer of its accuracy in very specific terms, with the further intelligence that H. E. the Governor had that morning (18th) received a telegram from Earl Kimberley, stating that the Detached Squadron, with the two sons of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on board, is not to be expected at Singapore before next Christmas.

The following passengers were booked for Hongkong and Shanghai, according to the papers received yesterday:—

Per P. & O. steamer "India," from Southampton, April 13th.—Mr J. W. Watson, for Shanghai.

Per P. & O. steamer "Venezia," from Southampton, April 27th.—Mr Bloor, for Hongkong.

Per P. & O. steamer "India," from Southampton, May 11th.—Mr Haken, for Hongkong.

The American Maritime steamer "Sind," from Marseilles, May 1st.—Mr Faulconer, (sic) for Hongkong. Mr and Mrs Bole, for Hongkong.

Per steamer "Jason" (Held's Line), April 19th.—Mr and Mrs Beavin, and three children for Hongkong.

In an article on Lord Beaconsfield's illness the "Saturday Evening" hits on a curious episode of some divergence between the man of that statesman and his great rival. "The leading idea," says the writer, "of Lord Beaconsfield has been that of making the Conservative party just, and England great; while that of Mr Gladstone has been to see whether the tide will be diverted to England, as I believe it will be era long;

This following is from the report of Major Dunlop, R.A., Inspector-General of Police, on the Singapore Police Force, and the state of Crime for the year 1880, a report which, according to the opinion of the "Straits Times," is on the whole very satisfactory as regards the discipline of the Police, Secret Societies and the state of Crime:—

During the year the Chinese Protectate, both Singapore and Penang, has given every assistance to the Police in the investigation of the various cases of disturbance amongst the members of Chinese Hood, and I am confident that much influence, which, in former years naturally resulted from the ignorant action of Hoys, has, in this way, been prevented. Hooy disturbances, though frequent, have in no instance assumed serious proportions, and no pending Police investigation, the Head-men of Hoys have, as a rule, exacted obedience from the members of their societies, and restrained them from further acts of violence. This must be considered satisfactory, as in former years disturbances, in themselves of little moment, but from frequent repetition, ending almost invariably in serious riots, arose, either from inability on the part of the Police to control the Head-men of Hoys, or from a desire on the part of the Head-men to foment riots. In Malacca the Chinese Hoys have given but little trouble during the year.

The information acquired by the several Registrars appointed under the "Dangerous Societies Ordinance, 1869," during the past nine years as to the internal economy and management of these societies, have shown the necessity for an amendment of the Ordinance, and the proposals of the Registrars are at present under the consideration of Government.

A CORRESPONDENT sends me a curious contribution to the already huge pile of Byronic. A man, he says, calling himself Augustus Stuart Byron, and claiming to be the son of the poet by a Scotch marriage with a girl named May Stuart, who afterwards married one McDonald, and lived and died in Glenary, near Cornwall, Canada West, died in prison in Chicago in the year 1857. The crime of which he was convicted was the diabolical one of attempting to wreck railway trains, for the purpose of plundering the mails in the ensuing confusion. His son, the Chicago detective, investigated the man's career, which was amazingly chequered one. He was born in Edinburgh in 1817, was discharged from an apprenticeship as assistant-surgeon in Woolwich Hospital in 1836, when he emigrated to New York. He was in China in 1841, and being in New Orleans when the Mexican war broke out served in it in one of the United States dragon regiments. He was sent to England with some American contributions to the Great Exhibition of 1851; and after sundry other vicissitudes, committed the series of crimes at Adrian in Ohio, for which he was undergoing punishment when he died, as I have said, in 1857.—"Atlas" in the "World."

Law Notice.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
(Before the Hon. Francis Snowden, Acting Chief Justice.)

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Saturday, May 28, 10 a.m.—For sentencing of prisoners.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—11.30 a.m.—In the matter of Ramon Nicacio Orozco, Bankrupt, Adjourned last Examination.

THE CHINAMAN ABROAD.—From a well-informed correspondent in the United States we receive the following communication:—The Americans are determined to rid of the obnoxious Chinese; and, as you may look out for this, England will probably be colonised by this inauspicious and enterprising race ere long, and the same questions which have arisen in the States will rise in England, it may be interesting to see what are the reasons which have worked on the American mind. The dangers apprehended in America from Chinese immigration are twofold. The first, and the most common, is that, meaning having been provided, for the easy and cheap immigration to the United States, and China being overcrowded, its starving masses will come over and Mongolians the United States; to that these masses being accustomed to work for nothing, by hawking on the streets, and being good, if not better, workers than the Americans, who require much higher wages, they would gradually gain many industries into their hands; they would amass fortunes, which they would transfer to their own country; and thus the Americans would be ruined and demoralised. The other reason is entirely moral. As long as the Chinese were employed as unskilled workers, household servants, &c., no danger was apprehended; and as long as they kept to these occupations in England, society in general would scarcely feel inclined to cry out against them, for after all, the Chinese make the best servants in the world. But when, sin America, skilled artisans, Cornish miners, shipowners, merchants, and shopkeepers found themselves ousted from their avocations by the almond-eyed strangers, a serious agitation was set on foot in England, as in America. That the Chinese compete successfully with the best workmen has been clearly proved. When the Pacific Railroad was being built to San Francisco, there was such a deep-rooted conviction that only English navvies could do the hardest part of the work, that although the engineers were in great want of hands, they would not employ the Chinese even on easy work.

The writer then proceeds to quote from the report of the Congressional Committee of Inquiry, which, however, tends to disprove his argument entirely, and his grounds for objection are very weak, being the old expedient.

He then says:—This year we shall see the Chinese line of steamers belonging to the same company (the China Merchants Steamship Company) trading between China and Cuba, via the Canal of Suez. This line has been organised to supply the coolie trade of Cuba; but whether the steamers will touch at Marseilles and Gibraltar has not yet been decided. That they will do so later on, however, there is no doubt; and that before long, I myself have spoken with many Chinese, who have asked me questions about England with a view to escaping from American persecution; and, an intelligent and hardworking man, who has amassed considerable capital, has already taken steps for transferring his business to London. Referring to a riot which occurred in Denver (Colorado) during the late Presidential election, the Governor, after discussing the dangers of being Mongolians, enlarges on the moral character of the Chinese, referring to opium habits, the shocking bad character of the female Chinese immigrants, the morals instilled, and the like, and concludes that the Government that was not necessary. The Inspector would call attention to the master in the usual way through the Captain Superintendent of Police. There was a book kept for that purpose.

Inspector Cradock: I have seen the place where the accident took place. I believe several tons of earth fell in the slip at the back of Tung Wah Hospital where earth had been cut. I went by order of Inspector Cradock. Chee Aluk's body was lying on the ground, it had been apparently dug out from the earth. A slope also showed that this had happened. I then searched, the earth and found another body, which with the first I brought to the hospital. I identify both the bodies in the dead house as those I then brought. There was a large crowd of people. I asked assistance in digging and got none. I asked them to point out where the body was; no one would tell me. The old man who last gave evidence had gone away.

Inspector Cradock: I have seen the place where the accident took place. I believe several tons of earth fell in the slip at the back of Tung Wah Hospital where earth had been cut. I went by order of Inspector Cradock. Chee Aluk's body was lying on the ground, it had been apparently dug out from the earth. A slope also showed that this had happened. I then searched, the earth and found another body, which with the first I brought to the hospital. I identify both the bodies in the dead house as those I then brought. There was a large crowd of people. I asked assistance in digging and got none. I asked them to point out where the body was; no one would tell me.

Complainant was recalled. He produced the knife with which the first attempt on him had been made by the prisoner, before he went to get the revolver with which he shot.

There were eight previous convictions noted against the prisoner.

ASSAULTING A GIRL.

Mo Akwai, a married woman, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour, for assaulting a girl under 14 years of age, one Mo Tai Tai, aged 12 years.

THE CHARGE OF SHOOTING WITH INTENT TO MURDER.

Wong Chan, house boy, lately in the employ of Mr Haswell, who stands charged with shooting with intent to murder, was again before the Court.

Complainant was recalled. He produced the knife with which the first attempt on him had been made by the prisoner, before he went to get the revolver with which he shot.

There were eight previous convictions noted against the prisoner.

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THE JURY returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

The Coroner instructed Inspector Cradock to see that a letter was written to the Surveyor General's department, calling attention to the present unsafe condition of the excavation.

Inspector Cradock suggested a rider to the parallel road commanding steps to be taken to ensure its being put in a safe condition. The Coroner agreed to do this, and the Government that was not necessary.

The Inspector would call attention to the master in the usual way through the Captain Superintendent of Police. There was a book kept for that purpose.

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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.00 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Minerals and Countries, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which through asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1878, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is a fine original piece of the Review. Address, *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Frieder's Oriental Review contains the following notes of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Caledonian Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social development, no nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of such interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Sie King*, by the Rev. E. J. Etel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-state man of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with practicability and detail, we are glad to note that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects will evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may relieve the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Two Dollars per annum, delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to other parts.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under a single native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the garrisons and securities necessary to sustain it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Siam, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies.

The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, and progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost unlimited. If on the one hand commands Chinese "help" and interest, on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners.

The *China Mail* contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT,

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

The Colonial Press supplied with News-papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters ; and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of a divisor and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books, and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the rent may be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either at Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 6 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Posts for Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions : 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermudas, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries NOT in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route :—

Letters, 10 cents per oz.

Post Cards, 3 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and Com. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom :—

Letters, 10 cents.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 2* cents.

Books & Patterns, 5* cents.

West Indies (Non Union) :—Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay.

Letters, 30 cents.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 5 cents.

Books & Patterns, 5 cents.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10 cents.

Registration, 10 cents; 2 Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

Letters, 30 cents.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 5 cents.

Books and Patterns, 5 cents.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25 cents; Registration, 10 cents; 2 Books and Patterns, 25 cents.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

+ There is Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents.

‡ Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

§ Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—T. N. DRISCOLL, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & CO., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-EWEN, FRICKEL & CO.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALIZED TAIFU OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, ...10 cts. | Hour, ...20 cts.

Three hours, ...50 cts. | Six hours, ...70 cts.

Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ...\$1.00

Three Coolies, ...85 cents

Two Coolies, ...70 cents

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).

Four Coolies, ...\$1.50

Three Coolies, ...1.20

Two Coolies, ...1.00

To VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ...\$0.60

Three Coolies, ...0.50

Two Coolies, ...40 cents

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).

Four Coolies, ...\$1.00

Three Coolies, ...85 cents

Two Coolies, ...70 cents

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), ...\$0.75 each Coolie.

(12 hours) Gap, ...\$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ...10 cents.

Half day, ...35 cents.

Day, ...50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 pds., per day, ...\$1.00

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 pds., per day, ...2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 500 pds., per day, ...2.50

2nd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 500 pds., per day, ...1.75

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 500 pds., per day, ...1.00

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 500 pds., Half Day, ...50 cents.

CARRIAGES.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ...\$1.00

One Hour, ...10 cents.

Half-an-Hour, ...5 cents.

After 6 P.M., ...10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

MILITARY COOLIES.

Scale of Hires for Street Coolies.

One Day, ...\$1.50

Two Days, ...3.00

Three Days, ...4.50

One Hour, ...5 cents.

Half Hour, ...3 cents.

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as Macao, Pekin, Singapore, Foochow, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than lbs. The postage is 20 cents per lb., which includes Registration except to Japan, to which country parcels are forwarded at Book Rates Registry being optional. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, "PARCEL CONTAINING NO LETTERS, BUT WITH PAYMENT ENCLOSED." Any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted :— Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, to be crushed as handboxes, &c.; Glass, Liquids, Explosives, &c.; Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meats, Fish, Game, Fruits, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the mode of transmission, and of delaying delivery in view of the number of parcels as such to receive other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Parcel Post* to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be too small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows :—